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Business Hotites.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1868.

ULYSSES & GRANT. SCHUYLER COLFAX. For Vice President ... NEW-YORK:JOHN A. GRISWOLD.

..ALONZO B. CORNELL. ..ALEXANDER BARKLEY. For State Prizon Inspector HENRY A. BARNUM. ... CAMPBELL H. YOUNG. Union Republican National Committee.

Union Republican National Committee.

etts Hesiquaritats of the Committee are new open at the 19th Avenue Rotel, New York City, steere all luminess communications should be addressed. The fettiowing is a list of the orderes and members of the Committee: William Calib., Chairman, Beston, Mars., William E. Chandler, Nesterary, Washington, D. C. Central Expective Committee: William Secretary, Washington, D. C. Central Expective Committee: William E. Chandler, Nesterary, Washington, D. C. Central Expective Committee. William H. Kemble, No. 2 203 Green st., Philadelphia: Horace Green, Nr., William H. Kemble, No. 2 203 Green st., Philadelphia: Horace Green, New York, H. H. Starkweather, Norschot, Committee, Green, College, Committee, Chicago, J. R. John, M. Galdweit, Lagrange, J. R. John, Chicago, H.; Cyrus B. Alies, Vancan-s Ind.; E. B. Tarlor, Onash. Southern Executive Committee, Headquarters Atlanta, Ga.—M. H. Southworth, New Orlean, La., John H. Caldweil, Lagrange, Ga.; B. F. Kies, Little Rock, Av. Practice Executive Committee, Headquarters San Francisco, Girls Charles E. De Loss Ventous City, New Teachers, Company, New Orlean, La., Executive Committee, Headquarters San Francisco, Girls Charles E. De Loss Ventous City, New Teachers, Committee, Headquarters San Francisco, Calibratica, State Committee, Committee, Committee, Committee, Committee, Calibratica, Calibr Republican State Committee.

The Republican State Committee have their headquarters at Room 15, Fifth Avenue Hotel. All communications intended for the Committee abould be addressed to H. R. Low, Chairman, or James Termiliger Secretary of Executive Committee, as above.

New-York Grant and Colfag Boys in Blue. Gan. Theo. B. Gates, Ch'mn. Ex. Com., Rooms 15 and 17 Aster 1

German Grant and Coltax Campaign Club. era: Baefle's Saloon, No. 23 Third-ave. A reading-room at Lerbed to it.

PINANCES. It contains Commissioner Wells's exhibit of the National Income and Expenditures for the fiscal year just closed; Gen. Garfield's speech on the money wherein the Five-Twenty bonds are payable; U. S. Treasurer Spinner's letter on the Resumption of Specie Payment; Vallandigham's speech in favor of paying the bonds in Greenbacks and our strictures thereon: Simon Stevens's letter to John E. Williams with our answer thereto, and a number of other articles intended to elucidate the present Financial condition and obligations of our country. Those who wish the truth to be known and the public faith to be maintained, are invited to aid us in giving this sheet the widest possible circulation.

Price of No. 6, single copy, two cents.

20 Copies, Postage Paid 50 cents. 100 Copies, Postage Paid \$2 500 Copies, BY EXPRESS \$8 1,000 Copies, BY EXPRESS \$15 Payable always in advance. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York City.

VT That Wickedest Man, National Academy of Science, Missouri, The Drama, Spirited Contest with Martens, The Presidency, Letter from George Wm. Curtis, The Fourth of July Procla-mation, Freedom of the Press, and Life in Wyoming Territory may be found on the second page; The Chicago River Tunnel, The Taylor Orphan Asylum, The Cotton Crop in Georgia, Board of Audit, The Courts, and The Money Market on the third; A Cyclone in Wisconsin on the sixth, and Real Estate on the seventh page.

The Turnfest in Morrisania closed, yesterday, with prize shooting, and an eloquent address by Gen. Franz Sigel.

Gen. Rosecrans is at the Astor; but his official report of the White Sulphur Springs diplomacy is-nobody knows where.

The news from Brazilian sources that we printed yesterday of a conspiracy in Paraguay, turns out to be without foundation.

Nearly 20,000 spectators witnessed the contest between the Atlantic and Athletic Base Ball Clubs in Philadelphia, yesterday. The Philadelphians won in an eight-inning game, by 18 to 9, after two hours' play.

The Paris Presse bewails the partiality of American sailors for Russia, but might have found an explanation of their enthusiasm in the fact that in the hour of trial the Government of the Czar was not unfriendly, while the other European Powers were hostile.

The delegates to the Democratic Convention are assembling in Albany, and preparing for a vigorous combat. It is said that Mayor Hoffman is nearly sure of the nomination. Tammany will go up the river in force to-day, and meet Mr. Henry C. Murphy's supporters, many of whom are already in Albany,

Sappho and the Aline is on, and the fight between Harry Allen and Joe Goss is off.

The harmonious Democracy met in Richmond, Staten Island, yesterday, and, after an uncoma only boisterous session, split and made two nominations for Congress and for delegates to the Albany Convention. Our special representative on the spot has written a vivid sketch of the scene, which appears in another column.

The peace of Europe may be disturbed at any moment, and the shock of arms would scarcely leave the map of the Continent as it | keep it down so that it shall be harmless, if we now exists. Spain, forgetful of the past when he was mistress of the Old World and the New, but true to her later instincts, already bastens to place herself under the tutelage of dynasty was once replaced by a crowned Bonaparte.

It is certainly a short-sighted policy that has required the retirement from the canvass of Mr. Mason Jones, the Liberal candidate for Parliament from Queens County, Ireland. Friendship for Ireland, and not sympathy with Garibaldi, would seem to be the proper subject for consideration among Irish Liberals. The opposition to Mr. Jones shows that the Roman Catholics in Ireland have still to learn something of the difficult art of toleration, and that they have not yet been educated to the full meaning of liberty without respect to creeds or religious differences.

A good newspaper should be in every household. No family should be without the means of knowing and understanding the events that are daily occurring in the world. Especially now, when political issues scarcely second in importance to the war itself are before the country, it is a duty which every man owes his family to give them, the means of a thorough education in concurrent history. The SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the best paper for rural readers that is published in the United States. It contains a full summary of all the news, its editorial columns are filled with the most instructive matter, and in its literary columns may be found the productions of the best writers. The terms of subscription are so low as to put it within the reach of all. It is the cheapest as well as the best paper printed.

THE WORK BEFORE US.

This is the 1st of September. Nine weeks from to-day, the People's votes will decide who shall be their President and their Vice-Presiknow.

Our National and State nominations were made early, as was right. They were received with very general and hearty approval. Gen. Grant had already been nominated for President by the people, so that the Convention had no duty but to ratify the popular choice. The selections of Messrs, Colfax, Griswold, and therein is our chief danger.

The season has thus far been a very busy one. The persistent cold and wet of May and June threw the Spring work of our farmers far into Summer. They were a good month behindhand on the 1st of June; and they have been working hard ever since to recover that month, which most of them have at length done. Our mechanics also, but especially those who are engaged in house-building, have generally been driven this season as they never were before. The gamblers and loafers, who have abundant leisure, are generally against us; the men who thrive by useful industry are largely with us; and these have never been more absorbed in We have inst issued our Campaign Sheet, their daily avocations than this season. Hence, No. 6, referring wholly to The National our political work is less advanced than it ought to be at the beginning of Autumn.

> True, we have held many meetings-generally good, and often unexpectedly large; but mass meetings only incite to work; the work still remains to be done. True, we have organized many clubs; but we have yet to organize clubs in at least half the townships in the Union. And that is the work immediately be-

> fore us. As yet, we have had to struggle against a very general and sanguine presumption that no effort is needed. The mass of our voters cannot be made to realize the possibility of Grant's defeat. They know that many Democrats proclaimed him their candidate for President long before he received any formal nomination. They know that nine-tenths of those voters who are not partisans are instinctively Grant men. If there be a township which contains 150 pronounced Republicans, with as many Democrats, and 25 voters who are neither, but vote habitually for the best men, that township will cast at least 170 votes for Grant. No American needs to be told who Grant is, nor what he has done to commend him to popular favor and confidence. He is emphatically the People's man, and will poll more votes on personal grounds than any President since George Washington. That there are and have been more voters who desire Grant's than there are who favor Seymour's election, we have never doubted.

But the Copperheads are ravenously hungry and utterly unscrupulous. After years of famine, Johnson's apostasy has given them a threat as this! But in Charleston such an taste of fresh blood. They are determined to win at all hazards; and they will do it by fraudulent naturalizations and by double voting, if they can.

Here, then, is seen the necessity for a better and more thorough organization: We cannot stop their cheating without it. We have organized in half the wards and townships throughout the country; but the adversary can cheat us enough to beat us in the residue, if we do not organize there also.

Hitherto, blind trust has been made an excase for indolence. "Grant can't be beaten by "such a man as Seymour," has been the ery of all the do-nothings. If we do not misread the signs, they are likely to have their confidence rudely shocked within the next six weeks. For, while the friends of Gen. Grant are a bundantly able to secure his election by proper effort, it is a grave mistake to imagine that he can or will be elected without such effort. And this we look to see demonstrated alike by our successes and our reverses in the October Elections. We may instance the Territory of Colorado, where an election is to be held one the triumph of a party which has been historiweek hence, and where the Republicans act as though intent on defeating their candidate for Delegate in Congress. When they shall have done it, they will tell us how strong that of menace with a spice of arrogant Grant is with them, and what a majority they malignity, that the Democratic Central Club

announcement that a new race between the local candidates in the September and October elections. But let him poll ever so many, he will nevertheless be defeated by monstrous frauds, unless there be seasorably effected a thorough organization of his supporters. Such organization in half the toy as will simply restrict the meditated frauds to the other half;

it will nowise defeat them. We speak frankly; for the crisis is very grave, and the necessity for action urgent. We can certainly elect Grant and Colfax, if we can keep down illegal voting throughout the Union to one per cent of the total; we shall be beaten if it shall be swelled to five per cent. or over. We can can have such an organization throughout the country that we shall surely get out our full legal vote and keep out the illegal votes which, in default of due preparation, exertion. France, forgetful, too, that the proud Castilian and vigilance, will inevitably be polled against

Friends of Grant and Colfax! we need an effective, working, wide-awake Club in every township! Even where we are a small minority, we can keep out illegal votes by so organizing that minority that they will know beforehand who are and who are not legal voters in their respective districts, and be on hand when the poll opens, prepared to challenge sternly and prosecute fearlessly. Will you, who are already well organized, look at once to the towns around you which are not, and see that they, too, shall speedily have followed your excellent example?

ADVICE GRATIS. There is in Charleston a self-constituted body styling itself "The Democratic Central Club," which seems to have undertaken the sole oversight of the whole State of South Carolina. This Association emits edicts in the name of "The Great Democratic Party," which it declares is soon about to resume the administration of the Government of the United States,' and one of these manifestoes, addressed To the Colored Voters of Charleston, the Scaboard, and the State Generally," is now before us. To say of it that its style paternal, in the ordinary sense of that word, would be to speak of it without adequate reverence, for it exhorts and advises in the tone of a demi-god, and backs up its exhortations by threats which savor of the diabolical. It reminds us of a public schoolmaster who, having been cut off by his committee from flogging his pupils, avenges himself by talking to them at length with the most awful gravity, and threatening them with the most direful and impossible cruelties. It seems to hold the predent respectively for four years from the 4th | destinate election of the Democratic candidates of March next. How very far we are from be- as the end of all this trumpery and temporary ing ready for that ordeal, the intelligent well nonsense about emancipation, and as a signal will eventually yield-under compulsion, for the full resumption of those old partriarchal relations which for the present are in lamentable abeyance. If we had no other objection to this Address, we should still object in toto to its tone-to the perfume of the most condescending patronage of which from beginning to end it is redolent, and which sometimes rises to the severity of insolence, and sometheir associates, are abundantly proved wise times falls to the tenderness of a mandlin and happy. We are consciously strong; and affection. In this medley of coaxing and cursing "The Democratic Central Club" first says, with infinite softness, to the Blacks: "We are "naturally your friends, and you are naturally our friends." Any other relations between us are unnatural and injurious to both. We desire your labor because you know us and we know you." Here the tenderness deepens to pathos: "We were born together here," says the Club, and it might have added, "some of us of the same pater-"nal parentage." "In infancy." continue the sented at Oxford, so that each of the creeds Democratic Centrals, "we were nursed together, should have its own seminary. Dr. Pusey's "in boylood we played together, and letter was read in the Conference, and the "we do not easily forget these things for reading of it was followed by an interesting the sake of strangers." But, unfortunately, there are other things which the Centrals eannot easily forget. Although the cowhide and the paddle have been suspended from the willows, the patriorchs of the Club remember sadly the time when those paternal implements were constantly used to enforce the dictates of parental affection; and thus the excessive amiability of the Address is suddenly interrupted by sentences like these: "We know we can de without you. We think you will find it very difficult to do without us. We "have the wealth. The houses in which you live are ours; the lands upon which you must labor or starve are ours. We have education, advancement in the arts and sciences, and in civilization generally." It will certainly strike the attentive reader that this is rather remarkable language to be used officially, or in any other way, by a Demoeratic Club. What would be thought of the madness or the imbecility of a Democratic Committee here in New-York, which should say in a printed document to a certain class in this community: "We are rich, and you are poor; we own the houses you live in, and can turn you out without a moment's warning; we give you the work which supportsvon, and can to-day take it away from you : we are learned, and you are ignorant, and, "therefore, do you see to it that you vote this ticket, or you will bring beggary, and all other bitter troubles, upon your own heads and those of your families-starvation first, and the absorption of that body by the Establish extinction presently!" Fancy the feelings of Five Points if Tammany Hall should toss into that delectable quarter such a tremendous evasion or abandonment of Democratic principles is a hundred times more contemptibly disgraceful: for these black voters who are to be intimidated were "born" with the Whites, "grew up" with the Whites; "in infancy they were nursed together, in boyhood they played together;" and if, under such early influences, the Blacks became all that is base, or even all that is helpless, pray what is the probable character of their associates who have now arrived at manhood? Why, this very Address presupposes that its objects are thoughtful, conscientious, capable of forming a wise and honest judgment; and why then should they be threatened with the horrors of homelessness, starvation, and final disappearance as a race from off the face of the earth, simply because they take the liberty of acting as their White playmates are acting; in matters to them of vital concernment insist upon judging for them-

It is curious to notice, while the general tone of this document, and it is not a short one, is of whom are already in Allowy.

The Cable is again busy with matters pertaining to the sporting world, and this morning will startle the people of the United States and the Dominion to the north of us with the could give him if they were in the Union! is particularly exercised at the want of york, was every one knows, that Gen.

We's knew, as every one knows, that Gen.

Grant is stronger than his party, and will poll thousands of votes that will not be given to qure turbed by ungarthly whoops and screams.'

In the Democratic want the Democratic want the Democratic want the Democratic want in the Union! is particularly exercised at the want of wan

selves, and refuse to receive the law from the

Democratic Central Club of Charleston, or the

Democratic National Convention in New York,

or from any other body engaged in promoting

cally hostile to them from the beginning?

These are, indeed, felonious offenses, but it must be remembered that if the Freedmen have whooped and screamed" in their way, the Democrats, in this very Address, have whooped and screamed" after their fashion also; and we do not see that the Black "Boo!" is any more reprehensible than the White "Boo!" "But you are arming and "drilling in warlike practices," cries the Club. Might not the fair response be: "You are "threatening to exterminate us, and why should we not arm and drill?" Why, will the reader just notice particularly the warlike way in which this Charleston Club talks to the freedmen? "Upon the click of the telegraph, the City of New-York could alone send from her swarming population men enough to avenge us." That is to say: "We have at our command an immense mob made up of the direct ruffians in the country-thieves, murderers, assassins, shoulder-hitters, common stabbers, the very spawn of a crowded city; and we might have summoned these unserupulous instruments to our aid and subjected you, the Freedmen, to one general massaere!" Pray, what better argument for the propriety, nay, for the common prudence of arming and drilling in warlike practices," could the Blacks of Charleston desire than this

sanguinary threat? We have by no means finished our comments upon this extraordinary Address, but we must leave it for the present. If this is the best the Democrats of Charleston have to say for themselves, they had bet' set their houses in order, for the may of their departure is at hand.

THE WESLEYANS AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

One of the most important questions, subordinate to that of Irish grievances, with which the new British Parliament will have to deal. will be the p.oposed abolition of religious tests in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In the Parliament just about to expire, a bill for accomplishing this object-for opening the doors of those two great national sem inaries to the youth of the whole kingdom, without any reference to the religious opinions or the ecclesiastical connections of candidates for admission-was introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Coleridge, the eminent barrister, member for Exeter; but although the measure passed the House by a large majority, it was thrown out in the Lords, through a combination of the Bishops and the Tory peers. Whether Mr. Coleridge succeeds in getting a seat in the new Parliament or not, the measure is certain of being again brought forward in the popular chamber, and as in that event it will be sure to pass, the Upper House will be afforded the opportunity of reconsidering its late decision. That it of course-there can be no doubt; and being convinced of this, the Anglican clergy of the High Church party are employing every means in their power to thwart the promoters of the Tests-Repeal movement. The celebrated Dr. Pusey of Tractarian fame is doing his part in support of the reactionary policy. He has addressed a letter to the President of the Wesleyan Conference, which has just terminated its annual session, with the object of inducing the Conference to join him in opposing Mr. Côleridge's bill, proposing that either the Nicene Creed-to which all Protestant Christians can subscribe without reference to their ecclesiastical differences-should be substituted for the articles and formularies of the Church of England, subscription to which now constitutes the test; or, that out of the funds of the existing colleges, new colleges should be built, for all denominations that desire to be reprediscussion, in which some of the most eminent ministers of the Wesleyan body took part, The conclusion at which the Conference arrived was-as expressed by one of the speakers on the occasion-"The hour had struck. It was "not possible much longer to prevent the Universities from being nationalized. They could not make a greater mistake than to coalesce with Dr. Pusey." So the letter was courteously acknowledged, and there the matter ended. The party of reaction in England will evidently meet with no sympathy, will receive ne support, from the great Methodist body, which in the coming Istruggle will be found on the side of liberty and progress. But apart from the national view of the question, and looking at it simply as one in which the maintenance of the supremacy of the Church of Eugland is concerned, it is clear, from the tenor of the observations made by the speeches alluded to white Dr. Pusey's letter was under consideration, that a process of alienation has been going on for some time past, drawing the Wesleyan body further and further from the Church of England. To this result the increase of Ritualistic practices in the Anglican Church has largely contributed, and that Church can no longer look to Methodismhas it has done in times past-to assist it in the defense of its temporalities, or of any of its exclusive privileges. The Church of England aims at undivided supremacy in the realm, and its overtures to the Wesleyan body all look to ment. But-as The London Times has summarized the reply of the Conference to Dr. Pusey -the Methodists "cannot advocate one "universal Church, for two reasons. First, it is clear to them that the New "Testament prescribes no one form of Church government; and, second, they do not believe that it would be practically good for man-"kind." Evidently the Wesleyan body in England is preparing to abandon its negative position on the Establishment question, and to assume a positive attitude. Hitherto simply Nonconformist, it seems now to be moving in the direction of out-and-out dissent. We may add that it is significant, as indi-

MRS. LANDER AT THE BROADWAY.

is familiar to the local stage, though not as familiar as it should be. It was presented here, last Summer, at the French Theater, when it held the stage for several weeks and won a great deal of critical as well as popular applause. It was again presented last night, before a nuerous audience, at the Broadway Theater, and was again received with cordial demonstrations of enthusiastic approbation. As a matter of course, Mrs. Lander's rformance of the Virgin Queen revives recollections of Ristori's portrait of the same famous character. Dogberry's sagacious remark, however, bids us wisely avoid making comparisons. Goethe congratulated the Germans on having two such fellows as Schiller and Goethe to quarrel over. Let us be grateful that we have a Jean Davenport Lander as well as an Adelaide Ristorl, that we have enjoyed the rare pleasire of sceing both their personations of a great character. Mrs. Lander's Elizabeth is not a copy of Ristori's. The two performances differ greatly, in point of intellectual temperament. Mrs. Lander's Elizabeth, though, is a copy, and a remarkably correct copy, of the historic original. We have commended it heretofore in emphatic terms, and described it in detail. No new word f praise is needed at the present moment. Mrs. Lander's neting last evening evinced the same conception as at first of Elizabeth's nature (about which, indeed, there can be little doubt), and therewithal evinced more firamess and precision in the working out of the character through its several stages of growth-from the happy, capricious tyrant, to the crime-stained, heart-broken, forsaken old woman, indomitable even in death. To see this performnce is to study, under the happiest circumstances, the complex mind and heart of one of the greatest and cruelest and most woful of women. Also, it is to realize the aspect of ne of the first of courts in one of the stormiest of ages. veedless to point at the instructive tendency of this orraised, and from it now floats a large Grant and Colfax der of drama-the demand that it makes upon the artfaculties of the players and the art-intelligence of the anditors. Of course there are grave defects in this particular play of "Elizabeth"-anachronisms and other errors—the Essex story botched and Shakespeare put "in prison for debt." But it is a great comfort, nevertheless, see more to see this kind of play upon the local stage, o long overrun with (slightly to alter a phrase of Daniel Webster's) the cast- if slough of a polluted and shameless French theate. Mrs. Lander descrives all honor and all ecess for her devotion to true dramatic art, and for her energy in this devotion. "Elizabeth" was very well put upon the stage of the Broadway Theater, last night. The ostumes were remarkable for splendor and for accuracy. The cast was good. Mr. James H. Taylor-an actor o sterling abilities, a student, and a man of native refinement and careful culture—played Essex. This per-formance is not a novelty to the New-York stage, but it is not the less a grace ; and it was heartily welcomed. Mr. Becks personated Sir Francis Bacon, as of old, with sense | taste, and grace. Sir Francis Drake was carefully played by Mr. Hale-but it was not Sir Prancis Drake. lectl was intrusted to Mr. Jack, who ought to consult Hume's word-picture of the old weasel. "Elizabeth will be acted all the week, at the Broadway, and on Saturday at a Matince. The rain, that came on at nightfall, burt the business somewhat; but a large audience ssembled, nevertheless, and we were gind to note that was unusually select in character, and, for the most part, judicious and discriminating in its expressions of

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. All the favorites of this establishment, Birch, Wambeld, Bernard, Enckus, and others, were in their ac customed places last evening. Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, the house was well filled, and heart ily applanded the efforts of the gentlemen in black. The songs and jokes were good, and well received by the andience; yet the irreverent jest of one who is too good a minstrel and too much a favorite thus to trifle with religious memories, fell dead upon his listeners. Each jesting, though it may make he unskillful laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. The after-piece, Barber Brown the Pacific Sloper, was brughable in the extreme. This company excels in sidesplitting buriesques, and there was one continued roar of hughter all through the picke. The actors seemed to enter into the spirit of the play, and all deserve mention. Barber Brown is a success, and the unfortunate Pacific Sloper | timents. will go through his miseries every evening until further MR. BARNEM ON THE NEW MUSEUM.

The following is Mr. Barnum's speech at the opening of Wood's Museum:

Ladies and Gentlemen: A few days since I received at the White Mountains a telegram from Mr. George Wood, the proprieter of this museum, stating that he could not consider his list of corrections complete unless I would gone to be present at his opening. A request put in such a shape commanded my assent, not with standing the number of forfeits which I might be obliged to lose on account of important foot raves booked to come off. After sustaining the ross by five of two valuable museum collections, I commenced making arrangements to build up a third, when opportunely Mr. Wood called on me. And as there are many Woods in the field of managers, I want the public to "get out of the woods" in regard to the proprietor of this establishment. There is Col. Wood, the very elever manager of the Chicago Museum, then here is Henry Wood, who maninged Wood's Minstrels, opposite to the St. Nicholas Hotel, who is a general manager, a.—I will not say notwithstanding he is a brother of Fernando, for some unight say it is because no is his brother; but our present manager, Mr. George Wood, was the successfully brought out Mr. Owens, of "angle sass" memory, and, at an extent pening of Wood's Museum: town. any years a popular manager in Cincionati and 8 onis. Mr. Wood proposed to purchase from me the go-ill of Barnum's Museum, if I would give him bonds Lonis. Mr. Wood proposed to purchase from me the good will of Barnum's Museum, if I would give him bends te not open a similar establishment in the City of New-York, and also to afford him such advice as 30 years' managerial carier would enable me to offer, besides putting him in communication with my numerous correspondents in every part of the civilized world. Knowing Mr. Wood to be a geatleman of means, taste, and energy, just in the prime of life, and ambilious to excel in his profession. I accepted his proposition. A generous public had enabled me to retire from active life, and although I had no intention to rust out, I preferred to be associated with a museum as in pastime, without sharing in lig-responsibilities. A public hunsum, embracing rare specimens in art, science, and maintal history, is always a marked feature in great cines, and thoughtful parents and teachers acknowledge them as among the most useful and essential sources of public instruction and amassement. The great concourse of strangers which visits our city, as well as the young and the enterprising, are ever eager in such studies as a proper museum collection only affords. I congratulate the public on securing so noble a museum manager as George Wood. [Applause.] The wonderful facilities which steam and rail and telegraph now offer for rapidly reaching every portion of the habitable globe enable an energotic manager to obtain more valuable golderons within a few months than could formerly have been done which steam and rali and telegraph now offer for rapidly reaching every portion of the habitable globe enable an energatic manager to obtain more valuable collections within a few months time could formerly have been done in a score of years. My successor fally comprehends these advantages. Within four months he has sent an agent to China. The agent has returned with a specially valuable collection of Chinese curiosities, and placed them within these walls. Within that brief, period he has, by a remarkable degree of Yankee go-aheadativeness and reckless expanditure, converted a barn into a palace, and collected together more curiosities than any person can comprehend in one day's examination. And this is but a beginning of his efforts. In most other countries, misceums are owned and sustained by the Governments, and yet the annual reports of the great British Museum, which is opened feet to the public, show that their visitors are not so numerous as those at Barnum's Museum. This simply proves that the otherwise dry study of science, art, and natural history requires a cheerful "lecture room" to enliven the pursuit. Manager Wood's provisions for that department will be found far superior to those which I furnished the public. He knows full well that the more liberal a manager is with the public, the more generous will be the public support; and on that principle he is acting, with a daring outthy which would appal managers of less perve. It does not do for tyros to embark in the theatrical for museum profession. They will find before long they have mistaken their vocation. There are rocks, and shoals, and quicksands on which theaters and managers are wrecked. Unlike the Irish pilot, who was in charge of a vessel in a channel filled with rocks, and who, just as the ship struck, was asked by the captain if he knew where they were, answered, "Be jabers I do, and that's one of ship strikes, was asked by the captain if he knew where they were, answered, "Be jabers I do, and that's one of 'om," the inexperienced men who venture on a managerial career do not know where the rocks are until they are fairly upon them. If, for the sake of advertising this establishment and obtaining for it a notoriety, Mr. Wood shall occasionally throw in, without extra charge, a mermital on a wooly horse, he will succeed in making this We may add that it is significant, as indicating the important part which the religious element is destined to play in the new political era about to open in the United Kingdom, that The London Times and other influential English journals should be devoting a great deal of their attention to the movements of the Wesleyans, a body whose proceedings have hitherto met with but brief notice and scant appreciation and respect from that portion of the secular press which, like the once powerful autocrat of English journalism, assume to speak for the intelligence and respectability of the nation.

THE PITTSBURGH SAENGERFEST.

PITTSBURGH SAENGERF

DRAMATIC NOTES. Mr. Hermann Hendricks makes his first ap-Mr. D. H. Harkins will produce Boucleault's ersion of "Foul Play," in Newark, to-night. THE CAMPAIGN.

The Hebrew Grant and Colfax Club will hold

Mrs. Lander's personation of Queen Elizabeth meeting this evening at No. 7 Delancey-st. A Grant and Colfax Club has been organ-

zed at Tarrytown, with Nelson McCutchen as President. Beaver County, Penn., pledges Grant 1,200

najority in November. Sam Galloway made a rousing speech to 5,000 Grant men at Turner Hall, Chicago, on the 28th.

A Grant and Colfax flag was flung out in Worcester on the 29th. A large Grant and Colfax Club has been

rganized in that Copperhead hole, Freehold, N. J. A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting

was held in Marshalltown, Iowa, on the 29th. Two Grant and Colfax Clubs and a Tanner's Club have been organized in Rondout, N. Y.

K. Stockett Mathews, of Baltimore, addressed a Grant meeting at Peabody, Mass., on the 28th.

S. Wolf, a Jew, publishes a letter in The Boxon Transcript urging his nationality to vote for Grant as their best friend. Six thousand people assembled to do bonor

to Gen. Grant in Marion, Ind., on the 28th. There was an immense torchilght procession in the evening. Northern Indiana is wild with enthusiasm for

Gen. Grant. An immense meeting was held at Lima on the 28th.

Warren County, Penn., is hard at work for the good cause. The Hon. G. W. Schoffeld addressed a large meeting at Irving last Tuesday. A very enthusiastic meeting was held at Sag-

inaw, Mich., last Friday afternoon. A beautiful pole was

Flag. The Grant men of Atchison, Kansas, held a large meeting at Turner's Hall on the 26th. Sonator

Pomeroy addressed them. An out-of-doors meeting was held at Mechanicsburg, Ill., on the 27th. Three hundred Tanners were in

procession. A Grant and Colfax flag was raised at York. Me., on the 28th, and a large gathering of madon men was

addressed by the Hon. S. McKee of Kentucky, and others.

The Grant men of Newport, Ky., were ad-

lressed by Col. J. P. Jackson, last Thursday evening. An immense Republican mass meeting was held in Fairburg, Ill., on the 24th. Lavingston County

promises 1,200 for the whole Union ticket. H. D. Burlingame of Albany spiked all the Copperhead guns at Momence, Ill., in his speech there or

the 20th.

All over Illinois the camp-fires are lighting up Republican majorities. Tanneries and clubs are orgarized in every town and city. A great meeting was held at Tivoli, Peoria County, on the 20th. Another Marylander, now in Europe, the

Clay and Webster, does not conceal his preference for Gerrit Smith, who was for Chase before the New-York Convention, now writes that he is "warmly for Grant and Colfax, and for having the nation pay her

Hon. John P. Kennedy, and a Whig leader in the days of

credifors honestly." The Hon. B. F. Whittemore and Judge S. S. Hoge addressed a large Grant meeting at Lancaster Court House, S. C., on the 22d. Lancaster will go Grant with a vengeance as soon as the polls open

The Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter of Milwaukee addressed a very large meeting at Chicago, on the 12th, showing conclusively, in his argument the constitution ality of the Reconstruction acts. Gen. Carl Schurz addressed a large gather-

ing of Germans at Pottsville, Penn., on the 28th. The Germans were loud in their applicase of his patriotic ser-It is understood that Senator Declittle, who requested the privilege of stumping in Indiana, has not

met with much success; that he has already canceled many of his appointments, and wishes to withdraw from A Democrat on a Newburyport and Boston train, on Friday, made a bet that 85 per cont of the passengers would vote for Seymour. The passengers were

Grant, 124. We are gratified to announce that ex-Gov. Curtin will commence the campaign for Grant and Colfax on Thursday next, when he will address the Republicans of Bucks County in their great mass meeting at Doyles-

called upon to vote, and here is the result : Seymour. 61;

A Grant and Colfax Club for Newcastle and Mount Kisco was organized on Saturday evening last at the latter place. The Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin was elected President. Arrangements have been made for a great public demonstration on the evening of Sept. 9.

A very large mass meeting was held at De Vail's Bluff, Ark., on the 22d, to ratify the nomination of the Hon. Logan H. Roots for Congress. The Rebels had their eye on Roots as one of their chosen champions, but they were mistaken as to his colors.

Gen. Ferd. Vandeveer of Butler County, Ohio, a resident of Vallandigham's district, has declared himself in favor of Grant and Colfax, and has expressed his willingness to make as many speeches for the Repubican ticket as the committee of that party in his county

Noah Green, esq., a leading Israelite of Keokuk, Iowa, addressed a large assembinge of his people in that city on the 20th, on Gen. Grant's Order No. 11. He snowed that the order was issued through the representations of under-officers, and that the order fell on the Jews

because of their trading propensities as a nation.

NEW-YORK.

MICHAEL CONNOLLY ENTERS TAMMANY AND SHOUTS FOR HOFFMAN-THE "BIG JUDGE BECOMES A "BIG INGIN." Police Justice Michael Connolly on his retire-

nent from the Democratic Union organization, has addressed a document to those with whom he lately affiliated, the subject of which is that he was on last Saturday evening elected by the Democracy of the Ward in which he resides, a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall; that his constituents have also indicated their desire that he should represent them as a delegate from Tammany Hali in the approaching State Convention, to support the nomination of John T. Hoffman for overnor.

This action of the Judge happens under circumstances

This action of the Judge happens under circumstances of grave responsibility to him, in the decision he may make to accept or reject this proffered concession. Less than a year age, as the opponent of the nominee of Tammany Hall, for the chief county office in the gift of his fellow citizens, he polled over 43,000 votes, without patronage, pecuniary means, or power, except that which came from the unblased and unpurchasable suffrages of the people, and against the most powerful combination of official influence, and the most lavish expenditure of money; and he is now, when this action is presented, the chairman of their organization. He has concluded, on consultation with as many friends as he has been enabled to confer with in the brief time allowed him for decision, and as the result of his convictions of duty, to accept the trust which has thus been imposed on him, and to cast his fortunes hereafter with Tammany Hall, the recognized regular organization of the Democracy of the City of New-York.

He thinks it is proper that he should state that this concession is attended with circumstances which will substantially prove that the decrease in the proper in the proper is attended with circumstances which will substantially prove that the decrease if a proper is attended with circumstances which will substantially prove that the decrease if a proper is a tended with circumstances which will substantially prove that the decrease if a proper is a tended with circumstances which will substantially prove that the decrease if a proper is a tended with circumstances which will substantially prove that the decrease if a proper is a tended with circumstances which will substantially prove that the decrease in the proper is a tended with circumstances which will substantially prove that the decrease is a proper in the proper which will substantially prove the tended with circumstances which will substantially prove the tended with circumstances which will substantially prove the tended with circumstances.

concession is attended with circumstances which will sub-stantially prove that the doors of Tammany Hall are hereafter to be opened wide to the People, and that the policy of management against which he has contended in the past, is to be aitogether reformed. He left the old Hall rejuctantly. His attitude of hostility was not assumed for the purpose of fomenting or maintaining party divisions, or to obtain official power or piace for himself. He said they as well as he witnessed the assembling of the National Conventions of the Decrease in sorts.

for the purpose of fomenting or maintaining party divisions, or to obtain official power or place for himself.

He said they as well as he witnessed the assembling of the National Convention of the Democratic party, in which every State of the Union was represented, in a magnificent temple reared by the enterprise and liberality of the present representatives of the time-honored organization of Tammany Hall, and they could not have failed to regard with pride as he did this event so worthy of their great city and their party.

It has been given out that the edifice thus reared and thus baptized is to be the welcome headquarters of the Democracy of the city and nation, and this act, to which he has referred, extended to him as a representative of "outside" opposition, is the first substantial offering of a changed and liberalized policy, to be followed, as he is assured, by still stronger and broader concessions.

He asks if he shall reject the proferred reform, and says it requires some sacrifice of feeling to surrender the conspicuous individuality of a leader of the opposition, and to fall quietly into the ranks of the regular force. He is satisfied that, by the union of the entire Democratic forces, the success of Seymour and Blair, their national standard-bearers, can be achieved. He has been a lifetous friend of Goy. Seymour, He has known him intimately and well, and says he is the first statesman in the land. He says the reasons also, which impel him to support John T. Hoffman are strong, and to his mind conclusive. Two years ago they united and cordinally sustained him as the canditate of the Democracy of the State for the office of Governor.

He asserts that upon the questions of excise, and social and municipal rights, John T. Hoffman has been the foremost and ablest champion of the privileges and liberties of the people. It is conclusion, he asks his friends to believe that in the course he has adopted, he has oven actuated solely by a sense of patriotic duty to his party and the country. No man in al